The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, April 27, 1799. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Treaſury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen;" and the Act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter deſcribed, namely, 'beginning at the north weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due weſt to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the ſaid river to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; then along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred; will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; ſhall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of George Altman, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the act of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may then be heard—and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Fayette Gazette, and in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before his hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given Immediately.

A Two Story Log Houſe, with two rooms on each floor, and a fire place in each room, with a good kitchen and cellar, ſituate at the upper end of Wood ſtreet, oppoſite the Engliſh Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe. It was formerly occupied as a ſtore, and is well calculated for a buſineſs of that kind. For further particulars apply on the premiſes to

RODERICK M'KINNEY.
Pittſburgh, April 10, 1799.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has laid off a number of Lots at the mouth of the Scioto river, which he propoſes to ſell, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt day of June next. The importance of this ſituation will be ſeen by peruſing the following extracts from Morſe's Univerſal Geography. In ſpeaking of the rivers on the North Weſt of the Ohio, after deſcribing the Hockhocking and Muſkingum, he ſays,—"The Scioto is a larger river than either of the preceding, and opens a more extenſive navigation; it is paſſable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only four miles to the Sanduſky, a good navigable ſtream, that falls into the Lake Erie. Through the Sanduſky and the Scioto lies the moſt common paſs from Canada to the Ohio and Miſſiſippi, one of the moſt extenſive and uſeful communications that are to be found in any country. Prodigious extenſions of territory are here connected, and from the rapidity with which the weſtern parts of Canada, Lake Erie, and the Kentucky countries are ſettling, we may anticipate an immenſe intercourſe between them. The lands on the borders of theſe middle ſtreams, from this circumſtance alone, aſide from their natural fertility, muſt be rendered vaſtly valuable. The flour, corn, flax, hemp, &c. raiſed for exportation in that great country, between the Lakes Huron and Ontario, will find an out-let through Erie and thoſe rivers or down the Miſſiſippi. The Ohio merchant can give a higher price than thoſe of Quebec for theſe commodities, as they may be tranſported from the former to Florida and the Weſt India Iſlands, with leſs expence, riſk and inſurance, than from the latter—while the expence from the place of growth to the Ohio will not be one-fourth of what it would be to Quebec, and much leſs than even to the Oneida Lake.—The ſtream of the Scioto is gentle, no where broken by falls—at ſome places, in the ſpring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt ſprings, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free ſtone abound in the country adjoining theſe rivers."

Afterwards, in mentioning the ordinance of Congreſs, for dividing the North Weſtern country into different ſtates, he ſays, "The Eaſtern ſtate, that is thus provided to be made, is bounded on the Great Miami on the weſt, and by the Pennſylvania line on the eaſt, the centre of this ſtate will fall between the Scioto and Hockhocking; at the mouth of one of theſe rivers will probably be the ſeat of government for this ſtate, and if we may indulge the ſublime contemplation of beholding the whole territory of the United States ſettled by an enlightened people, and continued under one extended government, on the river Ohio, and not far from this ſpot, will be the ſeat of empire for the whole dominion—this is central to the whole—It will beſt accommodate every part—It is the moſt pleaſant, and probably the moſt healthful."

The terms of ſale will be one half caſh, and a credit of twelve months for the balance, to be ſecured by a mortgage on the property, or the moſt undoubted perſonal ſecurity.

THOMAS PARKER.
Frederick county, (Virginia)
January 10, 1799.

Wanted Immediately,

A *FULLER.—One who underſtands the buſineſs well, will meet with good encouragement by applying to*

JOSEPH SCOTT.
Montour's Run, April 10, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

O*N the petition of Curtis Woris, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſion of the act of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors.—The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Waſhington Telegraphe, Pittſburgh Gazette, and in the Chamberſburgh paper publiſhed by Mr. Harper, three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before his hearing.*

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine—Before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq Preſident, John M'Dowell, John Gibſon, Geo. Thompſon, and George Wallace, Eſqrs. Aſſociate Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Sumrall, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the act of aſſembly, made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Gazette of the United States, and in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and continued three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt two weeks before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas to me directed, iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, will be expoſed to ſale on Tueſday the 30th day of this inſtant, April, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh,

Eight Tracts of Land ſituate in Jones's Diſtrict of Depreciation Lands, No. 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 32 and 37, containing in the whole 1762 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Paul Zantzinger, at the ſuit of Francis and John Weſt, and to be ſold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.
April 19, 1799.

Oil of Vitriol.

I HAVE for ſale at my Medical Store, next door to Mr. William Chriſty's Store, Market Street, a quantity of the OIL OF VITRIOL, which I will ſell low for Caſh. Alſo, a variety of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINE, which I will ſell, wholeſale or Retail, on the ſame terms.

A. RICHARDSON.
Pittſburgh, April 18, 1799.

Twenty-five Cents Reward

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Preſqu'iſle, in the town of Erie, on the 25th of October laſt, an apprentice boy named DAVID GILLESPIE, 16 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, ſhort ſandy hair—he took with him a variety of cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward

EZEKIEL DUNNING.
Erie, March 23, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, on the firſt Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq Preſident, and his aſſociates judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of William Williams, a priſoner in the jail of the county aforeſaid, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the act of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of June next, that his petition and the creditors may then be heard, and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

To be Rented,

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, ſituate in Ferry ſtreet between Front and Second ſtreets, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Creigh—it is completely finiſhed, with a good kitchen in the cellar. For terms apply to

JAMES KERWIN.
Pittſburgh, April 18, 1799.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HORSES!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

NO doubt at all but what you'll know,
Why with our money we part ſo;
The following lines be pleas'd to read,
And they will ſhew the cauſe indeed.
'Twas Sunday night, on the tenth day,
From Greenſburgh jail did break away,
A luſty fellow there confin'd,
And ſtealing Horſes was his crime;
Where he is gone I cannot ſay,
But he's a rogue both night and day.
To tell his marks I am inclin'd,
His age may be full twenty nine;
His hair is dark, if I am right,
He wears it ty'd both day and night;
His height perhaps is five feet nine,
His proper name is James Bonnne—
Tho' other names no doubt he'll find,
And change as often as the wind—
This he has done, and will again,
His evil practice to maintain;
This villain's craft indeed is ſuch,
That he can paſs among the Dutch,
Their language he has very pat,
And loves to ſee a horſe that's fat.
One thing in him you may remark,
He liſps a little in his talk.
To tell his cloathing I ſhan't lack,
His overall's is velvet black,
Drab colour was the coat he wore,
His jacket was of caſſimer—
A greater coat with him he bore,
Which over all he moſtly wore,
It was grey coating if I mind,
His hat was of the rorum kind;
Beſides all this, there's one thing more,
A blanket new he with him bore.
And now this caution I do make,
To any one that may him take,
Whate'er he ſays, or may reply,
Believe him not, for he will lie,
Unleſs he tells you he broke jail,
And is determin'd for to ſteal,
Has practic'd evil from his youth,
Believe him then, 'tis honeſt truth.
Should you by chance this villain find,
His hands and feet in fetters bind,
If this neglected is by you,
He'll ſurely leave you, mind 'tis true.
And when you have him ſtrongly bound,
Come on my boy to Greenſburgh town,
And then to me without delay,
Deliver him and get your pay.

NATHAN WILLIAMS, jailor.
Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county,
March 25, 1799.

Valuable Lands for

TWO Thouſand Acres of firſt
Land, ſituate on Treacle's cre
the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers,
of the River Ohio.
Alſo, an excellent Tract of Don
lying in the Tenth Diſtrict, within
Le Bœuf, containing 250 acres, with
An indiſputable title will be made
The above property will be ſol
caſh purchaſer offers, and if not,
time will be granted upon a paymen
ANTHONY
Pitſburgh, February 8, 1799.

William Woods &

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite
House, *a large and general aſſort*

MERCHAND

which has been ſelected from the lateſt i
and well adapted to the preſent and
ſeaſon, which will be ſold at very redu
Pittſburgh, March 13, 1799.

Foreign Intellige

LONDON, January 18.

THE intelligence which the Direc
to circulate reſpecting Egypt, i
dictory in circumſtances and dates, that
information can be derived from it.
tive government, by tolerating the
of ſuch diſcordant reports, ſeems deſiro
the public mind in a ſtate of doubt wi
to the events which have happened in
try; and to prepare it gradually for t
ſome ſtriking cataſtrophe. Several lette
authenticity give accounts materially d
the laſt inſurrection at Cairo. It is ſtate
to have taken place on the 26th of O
by others to have happened on the 21ſt
and the 23d. Some mention that 1
and 4,000 Egyptians were killed; w
ſtate the loſs of the former at 500, a
the latter at from 5 to 6,000.—The a
theſe reports is carried to ſo ridiculous
that 80,000 Turks are repreſented as h
en refuge in a ſingle Moſque. It howe
ly appears from the various ſtatements
fabricated on this occaſion, that a gene
rection broke out at Cairo, on the 14th
of September, which laſted two days;
mietta, which is about 40 leagues from
was at the ſame time attacked by the
Egyptians; that the ſame ſcenes were
towards the end of October, with more
before, and that the reſult of them is
as much as poſſible by the Directory.
to the confeſſions of the moſt zealous pa
Buonaparte, his only reliance for the exe
his projects was placed on the aſſiſtance
expected to receive from the natives; b
be acknowledged, from the acts of inſole
barity and plunder, committed by himſel
army, and from the repeated attempts of
bitants to reſcue their country from Fre
ternity; that this laſt hope will fail him.

With reſpect to the ſtate of the inte
Directory obſerves a conduct extremely
and of the moſt artful hypocriſy. The g
ject which appears to engage its attentio
military conſcription, and the recruiting
mies by the levies of the young men liab
operation of that arbitrary meaſure. Th
ty practiſed againſt thoſe who ſhew the
repugnance to that horrible plan, is of an
pled kind. Thoſe who refuſe to offer the
to be enrolled are treated as emigrants, c
ed to death, and their families involved in
perſecutions. The Directory, by adopt
horrible ſyſtem, has, however, ſucceeded i
the greateſt part of the propoſed levy; but
plains that very conſiderable numbers of
requiſition men had found means to deſe
thoſe appointed to conduct them to the
To remedy this unexpected diſappointme
penalty attending emigration has been e
by the Executive government to all tho
having had their names enrolled, ſhall eit
ſert or conceal themſelves.

No correct opinion can be formed of t
of the rebellion in Belgium, from the deta
tained in the French papers on that ſubje
the avowal of the Directory that the depa
of Jamappe, which is ſituated in the ce
Belgium, has not been yet reduced to orde
undeniable truth that the flames of civil w
tinue to rage in that unfortunate country.

On combining into one point of view t
ferent articles of intelligence brought
French papers, the ſtate of continental aff
upon the whole be conſidered as ſatisfactory
difficulties experienced by the Directory in
ting the French armies; the perſeverance
Belgians in reſiſting their oppreſſors; the
tents which have lately taken place in the d
ments ſituated along the Pyrenees, and the
plaints againſt the CHOUANS, coincide in ev
that the Executive government of France

e its efforts and its reſources between its fo a and domeſtic enemies, in a manner that muſt e encouraging to them both.

following is the news received yeſterday, dated Dublin, January 18:

By the lateſt accounts from Ennis we learn, troops having marched from Limerick againſt nſurgents in that neighbourhood, a ſhort con- took place, in which the rebels were diſperſed; al of their leaders have been taken, amongſt rs the infamous Burke, who was expelled the ege of Dublin for blaſphemy: and O'Gorman at the inſtigation of the Editor of the Preſs, ged laſt March in the plan to aſſaſſinate Mr. artney, and was for that and other crimes ex- d the College. Burke has been hanged at is: O'Gorman is in Limerick jail. The try is nearly quieted by the timely interfer- of the military power."

he north as well as the ſouth is ſuppoſed to avourable to the union, although ſome evil s are endeavouring to foment diſturbances ng the Preſbyterians in the northern diſtricts.

oppoſition of the city of Dublin, to the mea- is evidently on acount of the ſuppoſed de- ent which would accrue from the removal e court and legiſlature. But the inhabitants ublin ſhould conſider that they only enjoy advantages they poſſeſs by favour, and that ing could to morrow convene the parliament, eſtabliſh the vice regal government at Cork, terford, Kilkenny or any other partof Ireland.

otwithſtanding many unpromiſing appearances till hope that the union will be carried with- having recourſe to violence on either ſide.

he letters received yeſterday are more ſatiſ- ory than thoſe which came on Saturday.

miniſterial paper ſays, "The union with Scot- l was at firſt ſo violently oppoſed by the thern Nation, that the arms of the earl of r, who promoted it, being nine diamonds, execration is perpetuated to poſterity, for nine of diamonds is ſtill marked as the curſe Scotland.

he Eroſtat Garnerin has preſented a plan he directory, by which he propoſes to ſend patches to Buonaparte in balloons; another ton, however, has come forward, and lays m to a ſhare in the expedition, on the und of his being the firſt projector.

Government has lately received undoubted lligence, that the French are at this moment king the moſt vigorous exertions at Breſt, to t ready for ſea, with all poſſible diſpatch, a adron of ten ſail of the line—and that for purpoſe they have ſent over land vaſt quan s of naval ſtores, and great numbers of men from different ports on the northern and tern coaſts of the republic. The Directory given out this armament is deſtined for the literranean.

is ſaid the Ruſſian ambaſſador, Count Wo zo has received diſpatches by the way of the gue, giving an account of the entry of a Ruſ army, conſiſting of 40,000 men into Ger- ny, in four diviſions, commanded by general emberg, Lieutenant Generals Levow and lkowſki, and Major Generals Kodiſhn and ſkowſki. Two diviſions of this army were notion towards Swabia, and the other two ugh the circle of Auſtria late in December. he diſpatches are alſo ſaid to relate to pre- ations making for the embarkation of another ng body of troops at the ports of the Baltic, oon as the weather breaks: And ve are fur. informed, that Engliſh commiſſioners will ppointed to attend the operations of the Ruſ- army on the continent.

PARIS, January 12.

habert, Repreſentative of the people, has eived a letter from Debelle, general of diviſion, ed head quarters, at Reggio, 10th Nivoſe, ember 30, which contains the following meſ- es: 'Championet is at the gates of Naples: king has fled, and goes to ſeek an aſylum London—the king of Sardinia has retired to onvent. We are about to take poſſeſſion of ldon, which was occupied by the Neapoli- s

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

ur article of yeſterday, relative to an expected ack at the Havanna, from the Engliſh, is cor- orated from another quarter. Every exertion making to put the harbor of the Havanna in ate of defence.—On the appearance of an En- h ſquadron off that port, alarm guns were to fired.—And, as guns were heard from Moro lle, juſt after the Lion ſailed, it is very proba- it was in conſequence ofdiſcovering the Engliſh s of war mentioned in our Gazette of yeſter-

Pittsburgh, April 27.

It is with pleaſure we mention, that the citi- ns of this Town (with the exception of four rſons, two of whom are ſuppoſed not entitled citizenſhip) obſerved the Faſt Day appointed the Preſident of the United States, with be- ming reſpect.

Sailed from this place on Monday laſt, for the Miſſiſippi, the Galley Senator Roſs—on leaving e Allegheny ſhe fired a Salute.

Robert Hare Eſq. Speaker of the Senate of this State, having reſigned that appointment; John Woods, Eſq. of this place, was elected to that office.

⁂ ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this week, ſhall be particularly attended to in our next.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on Monday the 20th day of May next, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, the following deſcribed property, viz.

Lot No. 9, with the appurtenances, being part of Farm No. 3, in the manor of Pittſburgh. Taken in execution as the property of John Crawford, at the ſuit of James G. Heron.

Alſo, Lot No. 12, part of Farm No. 3, in the manor of Pittſburgh, containing 2 acres and 79 perches, and Lot No. 7, containing 2 acres and 25 perches, with the appurtenances, likewiſe, one fourth part of Lot No. 284, in the borough of Pittſburgh, ſituate on Wood ſtreet, containing in front on Wood ſtreet 40 feet, and extending back 60 feet to Lot No. adjoining part of ſaid Lot No. 284, belonging to Abner and Jeſſe Barker northwardly, and another part of ſaid Lot ſoutherly, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Engleman, at the ſuit of George Creſinger.

Alſo, one Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and marked on Col. Wood's plan of the town of Pittſburgh, No. 174, containing 35 feet front on Water ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, with the appurtenances—one Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the borough aforeſaid, and marked on the general plan No. 222, containing 60 feet front on Front ſtreet and 160 feet back to Second ſtreet—one Iſland in the Allegheny river about two miles above the ſaid Borough, containing 33 acres 3 quarters and 37 perches, with the appurtenances, and one Tract of Land ſituate in Moon townſhip, adjoining lands of Morris Eberly, Creegh and others, containing 300 acres and allowance, with the appurtenances.—Taken in execution as the property of William Wilſon, deceaſed, at the ſuit of William Jones for the uſe of Iſaac Gregg.

By adjournment; at the ſame time and place will be ſold,

One Lot of Ground in the Borough of Pittſburgh, No. 273, with a Brick Houſe and Kitchen, being 60 feet front on Second ſtreet, and 160 feet back along Chancery lane to Third ſtreet, adjoining Lot No 272—alſo, Lots No 433 and 434, in ſaid Borough, and part of Lot No. 328 in ſaid Borough, being feet in front, and extending back along Chancery lane feet, to part of ſaid Lot. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibſon at the ſuit of Wilſon Hunt.

One Out Lot adjacent to the town of M'Intoſh or Beaver, marked in the plan of the out lots of the ſaid town, No. 81, containing ten acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moſes Ford, at the ſuit of William Irwin and Adam Burchfield.

A certain Tract of Land in Mead townſhip, containing 400 acres, in the neighbourhood of Cuſſewago, adjoining lands of the Holland Company and John Mead, warranted in the name of Joſeph Clarkſon, late the property of Alexander W. Foſter; alſo, two Lots in the town of Meadville, marked in the plan of ſaid town, No. 99, and No. 100, bounded by the Public Square, by Cheſnut ſtreet, Plumb alley, and Lot No. 101—alſo, all the right and title of John Garden in a Tract of Land on the weſt ſide of French creek adjoining James Harrington up French creek, and Alexander Buchanan, Eſq. below, in the poſſeſſion of Samuel Culbertſon. All taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the ſuit of Peacock, Wrenſhall and Company.

Alſo, Lots K and L, being portions of Lots No. 132 and 133, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, containing each 60 feet in front upon Liberty ſtreet, and extending back 110 feet to Brewery alley, which alley is unknown in the general plan of ſaid Borough, but laid out for the accommodation of the inhabitants. Alſo, Lots N, O, P, Q, R and T, being portions of Lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, containing each 60 feet front on Penn ſtreet, and extending back to Butler ſtreet, which was alſo laid off for the convenience of the inhabitants, as per plan of the Point Lots, recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds of Allegheny county, may be ſeen—alſo, one Lot in the general plan of the Borough of Pittſburgh aforeſaid, No. 371—Taken in execution as the property of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. at the ſuit of Elliot, Williams & Co.

Alſo, five parcels of Ground, with the appurtenances, on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela river, in St. Clair townſhip, on the upper end of what is called Ormſby's bottom, laid out in Samuel S. Mahon's plan, to be ſeen in the office for Recording of Deeds, in Allegheny county, marked in ſaid plan No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, adjoining Beck's run, the Monongahela river, and lands of Charles Smith, containing in the whole about fifty two acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the ſuit of Samuel S. Mahon, Eſq. and to be ſold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

April 23, 1799.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office at Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, on the laſt day of March 1799.

A.

JAMES Adams, Weſtmoreland county; John Adair, Greenſburgh, care of John Smilie, Fayette county; Martin Andrew, hatter, Elizabeth town, on Monongahela; John Andrew, care of John Armſtrong, Greenſburgh; John Agnew, & Co. merchants, Fort Legonier, Weſtmoreland county.

B.

George Barclay, care of General Jack, near Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county; James Buchanan, ſurveyor, care of Mr. Day, merchant, Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, 2; Wm. Borland, Armſtrong townſhip, care of Robert Williams, merchant, Greenſburgh; Michael Byerly, Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county; Andrew Byerly, care of Joſeph Byerly, near Greenſburgh, 2.

C.

Captain Chriſtopher Conner, near Greenſburgh; Solomon Chambers, Weſtmoreland county, Armſtrong townſhip; George Clark, Greenſburgh; Jacob Clinginſmith, Weſtmoreland county, Hempfield townſhip, care of Dr. Merchand; John Cammerer, Weſtmoreland county, Hempfield townſhip, Suſannah Crozar, care of Samuel Marſhal, north ſide of Conamaugh, Weſtmoreland county; Jonathan Culbertſon or Matthew Kerr, Weſtmoreland county, Franklin townſhip, care of John Irwin, Bruſh creek.

D.

Thomas Davis, Weſtmoreland county; Jean Dougherty, Weſtmoreland county; Capt. James Dougherty, Weſtmoreland county, Mount Pleaſant townſhip, 2; John Dietz, 9 miles from Greenſburgh, near Cheſnut Ridge; Alexander Dumars, Weſtmoreland county, care of Thomas Dunlap, tavern-keeper, 6 miles from Greenſburgh; Adam Dinſmoor, care of John Agnew, Ligonier, Weſtmoreland county, Donegal townſhip.

E.

John Ewing, near Greensburgh; Capt. John Elliot, Loyalhannon; Wm. Elder, ſchoolmaſter, Legonier Valley, care of Philip Freeman; John Ewer, taylor, Pittsburgh, Weſtmoreland county; Henry Evans, Salem townſhip, Jacob's creek, Weſtmoreland county.

F.

Wm. Frame, Weſtmoreland county, Salem townſhip; care of Judge Jack; Chriſtian Funk, Weſtmoreland county, care of Mr. Probſt; Chas. Foreman, Eſq. care of Joſeph Cook, Greensburgh; Jacob Fretz, Weſtmoreland county, South Huntingdon townſhip; Joſeph L. Finley, merchant, Weſtnewton, care of Nyhoff & Weaver, Greenſburgh; James Fulton, Weſtmoreland county, Derry townſhip; John Fulton, care of General Jack, Greensburgh.

G.

Anthony Golding, Derry townſhip.

H.

Robert Hamill, Legonier Valley, Weſtmoreland county; John Henderſon, care of Mr. Morriſon, Greensburgh; Moſes Hannah, Greensburgh; Charles Hunter, care of Thomas M'Guire, Greenſburgh, 2; John Hay, care of James Hay, near Greensburgh; James Hood, Weſtmoreland county; Hans Hamilton, near Greensburgh; Robert Hill, care of Alexander Dumars, Greensburgh; Joſeph Howell, Legonier Valley, Weſtmoreland county; David Hoſack, care of Robert Dickey, Greensburgh.

I.

John Jameſon, wheel and chairmaker, Greenſburgh; Benjamin Junkin, Weſtmoreland county; Thomas Joubert, care of John Young, Eſquire, Greensburgh; William Johnſton, care of Wm. Matthews, Legonier Valley, 2.

K.

John King, Allegheny county, near Hannah'stown; Margaret Kitley, care of Tho. M'Guire, Greensburgh; George Keeble, near Greensburgh.

L.

Col. Wm. Loughead, merchant, M'Kee's Port; Wm. Lochery, care of Col. Campbell; John Lindſey, merchant, Weſtnewton, near Greenſburgh; Rev. Pat. Lonargan, near Greensburgh.

M.

Joſeph M'Clorg, care of John Kirkpatrick, merchant, Greensburgh; James Machon, Weſtmoreland county; James Miller, Blacklick, care of Col. Campbell; James M'Kiſak, Loyalhannon; Allen M'Comb, near Kiſkiminitas, care of Robert Brown & Co. Greensburgh; Samuel Morriſon, near Hannaſtown; Col. Thomas Morton, Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, care of Robert Dickey, Eſq. Greensburgh; Edward Miller, care of George Smith, near Greensburgh; Dunkin Mathes, care of James Smith, Eſq. Weſtmoreland county; Thomas M'Farland, care of John Agnew Legonier; Andrew M'Clean, Donegal townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, 2; James M'Cutchen, Pucketty; Dorſey Meaſon, at John Meaſon's, Eſq. Jacob's creek; Charles Montgomery, Unity townſhip; Wm. M'Crery, Legonier Valley, care of Sheriff Brady; Wm. Matthews, Legonier Valley, care of James Brady, Greensburgh; Donald M'Clean, Greensburgh; James M'Glaughlin, care of James Emmit, tavernkeeper, Greensburgh; Daniel M'Calliſter, Crooked creek, care of Joſeph Cook, Greensburgh; Wm. M'Creary, near Fort Palmer, Legonier Valley; Alexander M'Murry, care of Mr. Kelſo, Legonier Valley; John M'Clean, ſon of D. M'Clean, care of Donald M'Clean, Greensburgh; John Millegan, Sewickly creek, near Greenſburgh; John M'Collough, Salem townſhip, care of George Smith, 2.

N.

Lucas Nebecker, 2.

O.

Martin Overhalt, Weſtmoreland county, South Huntington townſhip.

Q.

John Quin, care of Robert Brown & Co.

R.

Reynald Roſs, John Rodeman, near Ernfritz's old place, Weſtmoreland county.

S.

Wm. Snodgraſs, Weſtnewtoh; John Savory, Greenſburgh, Green county; Chriſtopher Snyder, 3 miles from Greenſburgh; Andrew Scott, care of John Kirns, in Greenſburgh; Doctor Michael Seharg, Greenſburgh; Matthew Scott, care of Mr. Baldridge; Hen. Shenar, near Greeenſburgh

T.

Hugh Thompſon, Salem townſhip, care of A. Stewart, Greensburgh; James Thompſon, near Merkle's mill; Wm. Trimble, Connequeneſſing, care of Matthew White, 9 mile run.

W.

John Wright, jun. Forks of Yough, care of James Guthrie; Wm. White, near Deniſton's mill; John Walker, at Captain Lodge's, near Greensburgh; John White, ſadler, Greensburgh.

Y.

Samuel Young, Weſtmoreland county.

HAVING [illegible] Third and Fourth Donation Diſtricts, [illegible] and weſt of the river Allegheny, I take the liberty to inform the public that I will attend at my houſe in the Second Diſtrict, on Slippery Rock, ſix miles weſt of the Franklin road, in order to ſhew any lands in the ſaid diſtricts, to any perſon that may apply. From my knowledge and experience in this country, I flatter myſelf I can do this buſineſs with accuracy and diſpatch, and to the ſatisfaction of the employer.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Jun.

April 23, 1799. 1at

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 25th of March laſt, two Mare Colts, one of which is a dark bay, 2 years old laſt November, has a large ſtar with a half blaze, one hind foot white, heavy body and limbs to her height. The other a laſt June Colt, of a dun colour, a ſmall ſtar, mane and tail almoſt white. It is ſuppoſed they are ſtraying in Plumb or Pitt townſhip, as I have heard of there having been at Braddock's Field, or it likely they have been taken into the Indian country. Whoever takes up ſaid Colts and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JOHN HERON.

April 23, 1799.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed a Cut Nail Manufactory in Pittſburgh, reſpectfully claims the patronage of the citizens of the Weſtern Country, and informs them that they may be ſupplied with Nails and Sprigs of every deſcription, at a low rate—a generous diſcount will be allowed thoſe who purchaſe a large quantity. It muſt be obvious to every perſon, that large ſums of money are drained out of the Weſtern Country for theſe articles, and the encouragement of this infant manufactory will in ſome meaſure prevent it. Orders for Nails from any part of the country will be thankfully received and forwarded with diſpatch, by

GEORGE HOLDSHIP.

Pittſburgh, January 31, 1799.

N,B Said Holdſhip has made arrangements ſo as this manufactory ſhall not interfere with his buſineſs of houſe Carpenter and Joiner.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before Geo. Wallace and John Gibſon, Eſquires Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of John Neely, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the act of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Inſurgente frigate, dated St. Kitts, March 20.

"We have official accounts here of a violent commotion having taken place at Guadaloupe. The inhabitants have raiſed the white flag and declared themſelves independent, and attempted to aſſaſſinate Desforneaux, the Governor.

"It is ſaid alſo, but this wants confirmation, that Admiral Harvey is preparing to yield them every poſſible aſſiſtance."

This morning arrived in town, a detachment from the army of Northampton, having under guard 16 priſoners, charged with having been engaged in the late oppoſition to the laws of the United States.

By the ſhip Active, Capt. Garde, which arrived at Baltimore on Thurſday, in 53 days from Liſbon, we learn—That the Spaniards have poſitively refuſed to ſuffer the French troops to paſs thro' their dominions into Portugal—That the fate of Buonaparte was ſaid, at Liſbon, to be very uncertain—and that five ſail of the line prizes to the Britiſh, were laying there, at the time Capt. Garde ſailed.

Arrived yeſterday and fired a ſalute, the armed ſhip Connecticut, from London. The Connecticut ſailed from Graveſend the 16th of January and from the Iſle of Wight the 6th of March. By this arrival we have received London papers to the 11th, and Portſmouth to the 24th of February. It appears that the king of Pruſſia had declared himſelf independent of the German Empire—A fleet conſiſting of 200 ſail of tranſports with 15,000 troops had ſailed from Spithead the 3d of March, for Portugal, to aſſiſt that power in repelling the threatened invaſion by the French. Ireland was in a very convulſed ſtate, and under martial law, in conſequence of the propoſed union the deciſion of which had been poſtponed to a more favorable period. Thirteen mails from Hamburgh were due, the affairs of the continent were of courſe unknown.

Mr. Thomas Grenville, who had been ſent on a ſecret embaſſy to Berlin, had been ſhipwrecked and loſt.

full for his extra ſervices and expenſes during the time he acted as additional aid-de-camp to the late major-general Wayne.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and
Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 15, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXI.

An ACT for the Relief of Jonathan Haſkill

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the accounting officers of the treaſury be, and they are hereby directed, to credit and allow to Jonathan Haſkill, the ſum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, placed in his hands for the uſe of a detachment of troops under his command, and by him loſt, in the month of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and
Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 19, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXII.

An ACT to authoriſe the Reimburſement of Monies expended in rendering Aid to ſick and deſtitute American Seamen, in foreign Countries.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the ſecretary of ſtate be, and hereby is authoriſed, under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, to reimburſe ſuch reaſonable advances of money, as have been made, or during the preſent year may be made, by the conſuls of the United States, in affording relief to ſick and deſtitute American ſeamen in foreign countries, or in aiding them to return to their homes, beyond the ſum allowed by law for that purpoſe.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and
Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 19, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXIII.

An ACT for the Relief of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, and of Samuel Watt, of the City of Philadelphia.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the collector of the port of Philadelphia be authorized to pay to Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, and to Samuel Watt, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, the amount of the drawback of duties on ſo much of the cargo of the ſchooner Eagle, belonging to them, as was ſhipped in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, on board the ſaid veſſel, for St. Thomas's, and reladen in the river Delaware, on board the brig Fame, for St. Croix; *Provided* it ſhall appear to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, that every requiſite of the law has been complied with by the ſaid Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, and of Samuel Watt, to entitle them to the ſaid drawback of duties, in caſe the ſaid goods had not been reſhipped as aforeſaid.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and
Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 19, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXIV.

An ACT to amend an Act, entitled "An Act giving Effect to the Laws of the United States, within the Diſtrict of Tenneſſee."

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That any perſon who ſhall commit an offence againſt the laws of the United States, on the eaſt ſide of Cumberland mountain, within the diſtrict of Tenneſſee, ſhall not be held to anſwer at the court at Naſhville, or any other place on the weſt ſide of ſaid mountain; and that any perſon who ſhall commit an offence againſt the laws of the United States, on the weſt ſide of ſaid mountain, within the ſaid diſtrict, ſhall not be held to anſwer at the court at Knoxville, or any other place upon the eaſt ſide of ſaid mountain: but that all perſons who ſhall commit offences againſt the laws of the United States within the ſaid diſtrict, ſhall be held to anſwer in the court on that ſide of the ſaid mountain, where ſuch offence ſhall have been committed.

Offenders to anſwer on that ſide of Cumberland mountain, where their offences were committed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any ſuits which ſhall be brought by the United States, in the diſtrict court of Teneſſee, againſt any perſon reſiding on the eaſt ſide of ſaid mountain, ſhall not be returned to the court at Naſhville, on the weſt ſide of the ſaid mountain, and that any ſuits which ſhall be brought by the United States againſt any perſon reſiding upon the weſt ſide of ſaid mountain, ſhall not be returned to the court at Knoxville, on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid mountain: but that all ſuits which ſhall be brought by the United States, againſt any perſon or perſons reſiding on the reſpective ſides of the ſaid mountain, ſhall be returned to the court on that ſide of the ſaid mountain; where the defendant or defendants ſhall reſide or be found at the time of bringing ſuch ſuit or ſuits.

Suits by the United States, to be returned to the court on that ſide of the mountain where the defendants are found.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the weſtern foot of Cumberland mountain, ſhall be the boundary dividing the juriſdiction of the eaſtern, from the weſtern ſide of ſaid mountain.

Weſtern foot of the mountain to be the boundary.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all ſuits which may be brought as aforeſaid, ſhall be proceeded upon to final judgment in the court wherein ſuch ſuit or ſuits ſhall have been originally returned; and it ſhall be the duty of the clerk for the diſtrict of Teneſſee, to keep two ſeparate dockets, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, one for the court at Naſhville, and one for the court at Knoxville: *Provided,* That nothing in this act ſhall be ſo conſtrued, as to prevent writs of execution iſſued from either of the ſaid courts, being executed on the perſon or property of the defendant or defendants, in any part of the diſtrict of Teneſſee, in the ſame manner as if this act had never been made.

Suits to be proceeded upon to final judgment in the court to which they are returned, &c.

Proviſo.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved—February 19, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

Preſident of the United States.

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CHAPTER CXV.

An ACT appropriating a certain Sum of Money to defray the Expenſe of holding a Treaty or Treaties with the Indians.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That a ſum not exceeding twenty-five thouſand dollars be appropriated to defray the expenſe of ſuch treaty or treaties as the Preſident of the United States, ſhall deem expedient to hold with the Indians: *Provided*, nothing in this act contained, ſhall be conſtrued to admit an obligation on the part of the United States, to extinguiſh, for the benefit of any ſtate or individual citizen, Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States; and that the compenſation to be allowed to any of the commiſſioners appointed, or who may be appointed for negotiating ſuch treaty or treaties, ſhall not exceed, excluſive of travelling expenſes, the rate of eight dollars per day, during the time of actual ſervice of ſuch commiſſioner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſum aforeſaid, ſhall be paid out of any monies in the treaſury of the United States, not otherwiſe appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 19, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXVI.

An ACT fixing the Pay of Captains and Commanders of Ships and Veſſels of War of the United States.

By what officers veſſels of the U. States are to be commanded.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That all the veſſels in the ſervice of the United States, mounting twenty guns and upwards, be commanded by captains; thoſe not exceeding eighteen guns (except gallies, which are to be commanded as heretofore provided by law) by maſters or lieutenants, according to the ſize of the veſſel, to be regulated by the Preſident of the United States.

Sec. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay of captains commanding ſhips of thirty-two guns and upwards, be one hundred dollars per month, and eight rations per day; of captains commanding ſhips of twenty and under thirty-two guns, ſeventy-five dollars per month, and ſix rations per day; of a maſter commandant ſixty dollars per month, and five rations per day; and of lieutenants who may command the ſmaller veſſels, fifty dollars per month, and four rations per day.

Pay and allowance to captains & commanders.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer as aforeſaid, ſhall be employed in the command of a ſquadron on ſeparate ſervice, the allowance of rations to ſuch commanding officer, ſhall be doubled during the continuance of ſuch command, and no longer; except in caſe of the commanding officer of the navy, whoſe allowance, while in ſervice, ſhall always be at the rate of ſixteen rations per day.

Allowance to commanders of ſquadrons & the commander of the navy.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved—February 25, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXVII.

An ACT making Appropriations for defraying the Expenſes which may ariſe in carrying into Effect certain Treaties between the United States, and ſeveral Tribes or Nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That for the purpoſe of defraying the expenſes which may ariſe in carrying into effect the following treaties, viz. a treaty made and concluded with the Creeks, at the city of New-York, on the ſeventh day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and a further treaty with the ſaid Creeks, made and concluded at Colerain, in the ſtate of Georgia, on the twenty-ninth of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix; a treaty made and concluded with the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, on the eleventh of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four; an agreement made and entered into with the chiefs of the Chickaſew nation, in Philadelphia, on the fifteenth of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, to pay to the ſaid nation, goods to the amount of three thouſand dollars annually; and the treaty made and concluded at Tellico, with the Cherokee tribe or nation, on the ſecond day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight; and a treaty of Holſton, mentioned in the ſame; the money ariſing under the revenue laws of the United States, which have been heretofore paſſed, and not already appropriated to any other purpoſe, that is to ſay, ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary, be, and is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the annuities ſtipulated as aforeſaid, to be paid to the

Treaties of New-York and Colerain with the Creeks.

Treaty with the Six Nations.

Agreement with the Chickaſaws.

Treaty with Cherokees at Tellico.

Treaty of Holſton.

Permanent appropriations for the annuities ſtipulated in thoſe treaties.

10 000 dollars appropriated for the expenſe of tranſportation, &c.

ſaid Indian tribes or nations, and to continue ſo pledged and appropriated ſo long as the ſaid treaties and agreement ſhall be in force. And that a further ſum of ten thouſand dollars, out of the money aforeſaid, be, and hereby is appropriated to defray the coſt of tranſportation and other contingent charges, which may ariſe from the payment of ſaid annuities according to the ſtipulations made and entered into with the aforeſaid nations, tribes, or Indians.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 25, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXVIII.

An ACT reſpecting Quarantines, and Health Laws.

Quarantines and other reſtraints impoſed by the health laws of the ſtates, to be obſerved by certain officers of the United States;

who ſhall alſo aid in their execution.

Secretary of the treaſury may vary the regulations relative to the entry and report of veſſels and their cargoes.

Proviſo's.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the quarantines and other reſtraints, which ſhall be required and eſtabliſhed by the health laws of any ſtate, or purſuant thereto, reſpecting any veſſels arriving in, or bound to any port or diſtrict thereof, whether from a foreign port or place, or from another diſtrict of the United States, ſhall be duly obſerved by the collectors and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, appointed and employed for the ſeveral collection diſtricts of ſuch ſtate reſpectively, and by the maſters and crews of the ſeveral revenue cutters, and by the military officers who ſhall command in any fort or ſtation upon the ſea coaſt; and all ſuch officers of the United States ſhall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, faithfully to aid in the execution of ſuch quarantines and health laws, according to their reſpective powers and precincts, and as they ſhall be directed from time to time, by the ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States. And the ſaid ſecretary ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized, when a conformity to ſuch quarantines and health laws ſhall require it, and in reſpect to veſſels which ſhall be ſubject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the ſame, and the report or entry of their cargoes, and to vary or diſpenſe with any other regulations applicable to ſuch reports or entries: *Provided,* That nothing herein, ſhall enable any ſtate to collect a duty of tonnage or impoſt, without the conſent of the Congreſs of the United States thereto: *And provided,* That no part of the cargo of any veſſel ſhall, in any caſe, be taken out or unladen therefrom, otherwiſe than as by law is allowed, or according to the regulations hereinafter eſtabliſhed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when by the health laws of any ſtate, or by the regulations which ſhall be made purſuant thereto, any veſſel arriving within a collection diſtrict of ſuch ſtate, ſhall be prohibited from coming to the port of entry or delivery by law eſtabliſhed for ſuch diſtrict, and it ſhall be required or permitted by ſuch health laws, that the cargo of ſuch veſſel ſhall or may be unladen at ſome other place within or near to ſuch diſtrict, the collector authoriſed therein, after due report to him of the whole of ſuch cargo, may grant his ſpecial warrant or permit, for the unlading and diſcharge thereof, under the care of the ſurveyor, or of one or more inſpectors, at ſome other place where ſuch health laws ſhall permit, and upon the conditions and reſtrictions which ſhall be directed by the ſecretary of the treaſury, or which ſuch collector may, for the time, reaſonably judge expedient for the ſecurity of the public revenue: *Provided*, that in every ſuch caſe, all the articles of the cargo ſo to be unladen, ſhall be depoſited at the riſk of the parties concerned therein, in ſuch public or other ware houſes or encloſures, as the collector ſhall deſignate, there to remain under the joint cuſtody of ſuch collector, and of the owner or owners, or maſter, or other perſon having charge of ſuch veſſel, until the ſame ſhall be entirely unladen or diſcharged; and until the goods, wares, or merchandize, which ſhall be ſo depoſited, may be ſafely removed without contravening ſuch health laws; and when ſuch removal may be allowed, the collector having charge of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, may grant permits to the reſpective owners or conſignees, their factors or agents, to receive all goods, wares, or merchandize, which ſhall be entered, and whereof the duties accruing ſhall be paid or ſecured, according to law, upon the payment by them of a reaſonable rate of ſtorage, which ſhall be fixed by the ſecretary of the treaſury for all public ware houſes and encloſures.

Veſſels prohibited from coming to ports of entry or delivery, may in certain caſes diſcharge their cargoes elſewhere.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there ſhall be purchaſed or erected, under the orders of the Preſident of the United States, ſuitable ware-houſes, with wharves and encloſures, where goods and merchandize may be unladen and depoſited, from any veſſel which ſhall be ſubject to a quarantine or other reſtraint, purſuant to the health laws of any ſtate, as aforeſaid, at ſuch convenient place or places therein, as the ſafety of the public revenue and the obſervance of ſuch health laws may require.

Ware-houſes, &c. may be procured for the reception of ſuch cargoes.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when by the prevalence of any contagious or epidemical diſeaſe, in or near the place by law eſtabliſhed as the port of entry for any collection diſtrict, it ſhall become dangerous or inconvenient for the collector and the other officers of the revenue employed therein, to continue the diſcharge of their reſpective offices at ſuch port, the ſecretary, or in his abſence, the comptroller of the treaſury

In caſe of contagious or epidemical diſeaſe at the ports of entry the officers may be removed of the United States, may direct and authorize the removal of the collector and the other officers employed in his department, from ſuch port to any other more convenient place within, or as near as may be to ſuch collection diſtrict, where ſuch collector and officers may exerciſe the ſame authorities, and ſhall be liable to the ſame duties, according to exiſting circumſtances, as in ſuch lawful port or diſtrict; and of ſuch removal public notice ſhall be given as ſoon as may be.

In caſe of ſuch diſeaſe, priſoners may be removed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it ſhall be lawful for the judge of any diſtrict court of the United States, within whoſe diſtrict any contagious or epidemical diſeaſe ſhall at any time prevail, ſo as in his opinion, to endanger the life or lives of any perſon or perſons confined in the priſon of ſuch diſtrict, in purſuance of any law of the United States, to direct the marſhal to cauſe the perſon or perſons confined as aforeſaid, to be removed to the next adjacent priſon where ſuch diſeaſe does not prevail, there to be confined until he, ſhe, or they may ſafely be removed back to the place of their firſt confinement; which removals ſhall be at the expence of the United States.

The public offices may be removed in caſe of diſeaſe at the ſeat of government.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in caſe of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemical diſeaſe at the ſeat of government, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, to permit and direct the removal of any or all the public offices, to ſuch other place or places as in his diſcretion, ſhall be deemed moſt ſafe and convenient for conducting the public buſineſs.

Supreme court may in ſuch caſe be adjourned to a different place.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, in the opinion of the chief juſtice, or in caſe of his death or inability, of the ſenior aſſociate juſtice of the ſupreme court of the United States, a contagious ſickneſs ſhall render it hazardous to hold the next ſtated ſeſſion of the ſaid court, at the ſeat of government, it ſhall be lawful for the chief, or ſuch aſſociate juſtice, to iſſue his order to the marſhal of the diſtrict within which the ſupreme court is by law to be holden, directing him to adjourn the ſaid ſeſſion of the ſaid court, to ſuch other place within the ſame, or an adjoining diſtrict, as he may deem convenient; and the ſaid marſhal ſhall thereupon adjourn the ſaid court, by making publication thereof in one or more public papers, printed at the place by law appointed for holding the ſame, from the time he ſhall receive ſuch order, until the time by law preſcribed for commencing the ſaid ſeſſion. And the diſtrict judges ſhall reſpectively, under the ſame circumſtances, have the ſame power, by the ſame means, to direct adjournments of the diſtrict and circuit courts within their ſeveral diſtricts, to ſome convenient place within the ſame, reſpectively.

Alſo the diſtrict and circuit courts.